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KU-KLUX. [FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE! YORKVILLE, S. C., Nov. 10:-Every day there is a fresh arrival of frightened and repentant Ku-Klux from the country, who come in on foot, on horseback, or in wagons drawn by mules, to report themselves to Major Merrill, make confession of all or a part of what they know about the Klan, and ask leave to go home, premising not to run away, and to report again whenever sent for The number paroled in this manner is now over 200. The parting injunction these men get from the Major or Dis-trict-Attorney is usually, "You go home, and stay there, and mind your own business, and when you're wanted you'll be sent for. If you havn't told all you know it will be the worse for you, for it will all come out be-fore we get through." The troubled Ku-Kinx is usually much relieved at this. He says, "Thank you, Major," and shuffles to the door, fumpling his dirty old slouehed hat, and starts for home with a great weight off his mind. When he left his log cabin in the morning, he feared he might sleep in the jail that night, and many nights to come, and he goes back to his slatternly, snuffdipping wife, and troop of ragged, dirty, yellow-faced children, with a lighter heart than he has had for the past three weeks.

Occasionally a man does not escape so casily. Previ ons confessions show that he has not teld the truth, and that instead of having been only a passive member of the order, obliged to join for his own protection, he has been actively engaged in raiding. The Major says, qui-etly, "I am very sorry, Sir, but I shall have to send you to jail. I know more about your doings than you seem to yourself," and he steps to the door, calls a guard, and says, "Corporal, take this man to jail and deliver him to Capt. Orden." The Ku-Klux is marched off, and a visi-ble gloom comes over the countenances of his friends waiting outside, as he pusses through their midst. It sometimes happens that a man who comes in with a plausibly made up story is astonished to find that Major ferrill knows his whole history, the names of all his ac qualitances, and of every member of the Klan to which he belonged. No sooner has he told his name than the Major talks to him somewhat in this way : "You are the toan I have been wanting to see for some time. You live on the Howell's Ferry road, and belong to the Rattlesuake Kian. You were in the raid when Jim Williams was killed. Now I don't ask you to tell anything or make any promises, but if you wish to make a statement you can do so." The poor devil forgets the lies be had invented and blurts out the truth.

There are hundreds of men, however, who were forced into the order against their will. Some were brutally whipped before they could be made to join. One man was set astride a steer and whipped for five 'miles along the road to the gathering place of the Klau. By the time he arrived there he was ready to take the oath. A great many of the confessions are like this:

great many of the confessions are like this:

"The whippings and killings were goin' on all about our part of the country, and it jis 'peared like as if no man was safe. I was mighty skeered for fear they'd come on me, for there'd been threats made agin me, and one night Jim Brown he come to my house and said as how if I didn't join the Ku-Klux they was a goin' to make a raid on me, and I'd git used mighty rough; so I done joined so as I could live in peace. But, Major, I never believed in it nohow, and I never went on no raid. 'Pears like as though they didn't trust me or want me along when any devilment was goin' on."

They are a hard-looking set of men, these self-com victed Ku-Klux that throng about the Post Commander's office; but they are not near as ill-looking as their comrades in jail, who will not confess; who insist that they are "as innocent as the fead," and who never heard there was any such thing as Ku-Klux until they were arrested. The average White man of South Carolina is the poorest specimen of the Caucasian race I have ever seen on either side of the Atlantic. The most discouraging feature about him is that he shows no desire to improve his condition. What can be expected from a man who will not take the trouble to put a window in his house, and who keeps his door shut by putting a 'chunk" of wood against it, because he is too shiftless to whittle out a latch or a button. Brutal, cowardly, and inconceivably ignorant, he is a Ku-Klux by nature. There are, of course, a few intelligent and worthy men sprinkled over the country, or the semblance of civilized acciety would not have been possible; and these men in the old time controlled the lower orders as absolutely as did the Scottish chiefs their clans. Whenever, in this State, such men have opposed the Ku-Klux organization it has never had any headway. Unfortunately, in this county, and is Spartanburg, Union, and Chester, these men, with exceptions so few as not to be worth mentioning, all joined the order—some from choice, others through fear. Of the latter class we had a good exam ple, yesterday, in old 'Squire Hope, a venerable and sensible man of 70, who was initiated by his brother Justice of the Peace, 'Squire Brown, who told him that the old men must join to control the young, who were getting too wild. Brown, however, is shown to have

been Limself a raider, and one of his sons was the Chief It is scarcly an exaggeration to say that the organization embraced the whole white voting population of the county. Major Merrill concludes, from his six months hard work in investigating the conspiracy, that of the 2,300 white voters, there are not 200 who have not been initiated, and so numerous were the active members that there is no doubt that the Grand Chief or Cyclops could, any time in the Spring or Summer, have embled in 24 hours' time over 1,000 mounted men, well armed with guns and revolvers, uniformed in the dis guises of the order, and as thoroughly obedient to his commands as disciplined soldiers. If an organization of this strength in a single county is not a conspiracy of ment in taking it in hand it is not easy to see what would be. Forty-five Klans are known to have existed in York County. Some of these have fanciful or feroclous names, such as the Ratileanakes, the Tigers, the White Panthers, the Black Panthers, the White Rangers, the Pilots, the Avengers, &c., and others took the names of their Chiefs or of the localities where they were formed. Each Klan elected its own chief his lieutenant. and two or three "night-hawks," who were couriers to notify to the members gatherings of the Klan, and to communicate with the central authority in Yorkville. All the members had pistols and guns, many had Winchester repeating rifles, which, there is reason to believe, were bought in New-York, with funds raised there for the purpose. Eight thousand of these arms are known to have been brought to South Carolina since the Ku-Klux troubles began. Most of the men who now possess these guns never in their lives had money enough at one time that those that were not stolen from the negro militia were given to them by somebody. They were all welsupplied with the peculiar ammunition the guns rel quired. The discipline of the Klans was severe. At Limestone Spring, in Spartanburg County, a whippingpost was set up, where disobedient members were flogged. The word of the Chief was law to his Klan, and the order of the Grand Uhief was law to his chiefs. In all ordinary cases of whipping and abusing negroes, and disciplining their Klaus, the chiefs acted on their own responsibility; but when any important enterprise was contemplated the plot was laid by the Grand Chief and his Council, and orders dispatched by "night hawks" to the chiefs, who were required to cooperate, to make a de-tail from their Klans and march to the rendesvous at an hour appointed. Thus, when the railroad was torn up, last March, to prevent the troops from coming here, and the raid to kill the County Treasurer was made, about 200 men from half a dozen or more different Klans were mbled, on 24 hours' notice, at the time and spot appointed. When the negroes were taken from were assembled at 36 hours' notice, many riding 30 miles ever Winter roads to the rendesvous; and so perfect was the discipline that the citizens who were not Ku-Kiux had no knowledge of the presence of this great body of armed men in the little village. When Capt. Jim Willfams was hung in this County, three Klans were ordered to commit the murder. They met at the ren-dervous in an "eld pine field," and when they were asdesvous in an east past of this village appeared with or-ders from the Grand Chief to take command. No one but himself and the Chiefs knew what was to be done, or where they were to go. He marched the party to Williams's house, and when the poor victim was taken from the arms of his shrinking wife, ordered the men to hang him, and produced the rope brought along for the purpose. Williams was an housest, intelligent, hard-working negro, who was murdered because he had been Captain of a minite Company. Eratton was a "highly respectable" practicing physician in Yorkville. He fast the countryess neon as the President's proclamation was issued. When the negro militiamen were massacred at Chester last Spring, so men were brought together to do the work, and it is estimated that as many as 2,600 more were out the road, the colors having been sent to all the Klans in a radius of 40 miss. Special trains on the rail. where they were to go. He marched the party to Wil-Klaus in a radius of 40 miles. Special trains on the rail-road brought bedies of smed men from Charlotte, in North Carolina, and Winnsbure, in the county south of Chester. And all this was because 60 negre militis had

Chester. And all this was because 69 negro militis had dared to march through the town and easely in a grove near by. They had hart nobedy, but alarmed for their lives by the harnesing of the Kn-Kinz they had assembled to insure, he they thought, their own safety. The

result of the attack on them was one white man wounded in the leg, and 16 blacks affiled.

I gave in a dispaich from Columbia the signs of Kn-Klux, as told me by the prisoners brought these from Spartanburg County, and I have stready given a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Order in Polk County in a previous letter. The countersign was "I say," spoken with a peculiar intonation. The party halled, i brother Ku-Klux, answered "You say what?" which the other replied "Nothing." The distress word was "Avalanche!" which is a corruption of the Ambulance that was common in the Reicel Army. The disguises were not uniform, each Kian theosing for itself in the way of colors. The general regulations required that the disguise should consist of a long gown con high up on the neek and reaching to the heets, with sleeves, a hood covering the entire head, and a mask. The horses were covered with white cloth. This diaguise was perfect, for no part of the wearer or his ordinary dress could be seen. Even his necktie was concealed and his trowsers down to his boots, and his horse was unre cognizable. The Ku-Kiux after a time became carele about their dress, and often went out without their gowns-sometimes without macks-and it was through this carelossness that many were recognized. Their places of rendesvous were fields, woods, cross-roads mills, and especially churches, where they would pa around word of a raid at the Sunday evening service and start out after they had received the benediction to maltreat or murder some of God's poor. Religion had no effect toward making these villains merciful. On one occasion four men who helped to kill a negro on Friday went to the Communion table and partook of the Sacra ment on the next Sunday, the minister knowing that they had been concerned in the murder.

The murders were generally done by a large force as the confessing Ku-Klux express it, by "a right smart drove of men." Sixty men killed a negro named Round tree in the northern part of the county, two or three Klans coming from North Carolina to help. In the cas where four men killed a negro by orders, it was thought safe to implicate the whole Klan, and the Chief sum noned them all, led them to the place where the body had hung for three days, and had it sunk in Broad River Whites as well as blacks were the victims of raids-on man for talking of the Ku-Klux indiscreetly, another for teaching a negro school, and others because they were "D-d Radicals." The baker's dosen of white Republicans in the county were naturally jubilant at the turning of the tables on their cowardly enemies. They say that no such terrorism existed for them even during the War as for Republicans during the past year. One of these men, "Big Bill Wilson," he is called, after having been "raided" two or three times, had to leave to save his life. He came back not long ago, and published a card in the village paper, saying he had not returned to prosecute the Ku-Klux, but to live in peace till he could get his family away. Before he was ready to move the arrests commenced. The other day "Big Bill" rode by the Commandant's house, and seeing a crowd of Ku-Khix in the yard come to confess, when he got near them

"The year of jubilee has come Return ye rausomed sinners home, And I aint going to move!"

To the colored people, this instant and thorough crush ing of the Ku-Klux villainy is a relief long prayed for and despaired of. No one can imagine the sufferings these poor creatures have endured in the past year-the terrible anxiety, the constant fear of scourging and murder, the sleeping in the woods during the cold Winter nights and in the rains of Spring, and the actual torture that hundreds endured whose flesh was so horribly mangled by the blows of their brutal assailant that they will never fully recover. "I tell you, Sab," a negro said to me to-day, "we was mightily broken up. Hundreds of us didn't dare sleep in our houses for five months. We jes' about guy it up, and done thought there was no help for us. We was allus on de side of the Norf, but it 'peared like as if de Norf didn't know it and wasn't goin' to do nuffin for us."

The confessing Ku-Klux agree in the main as to what they understood were the purposes of the organization, One man says he was told it was to "suppress lawless ness and support the Democratic party;" another that he understood it was to "put down the Radical Government;" another that it was to "keep the negroes from rising;" another that the purpose was to "keep fusses down and colored men and white women apart," and so on through many variations of the same purpose, understood by all, namely, hostility to the negroes and to the Republican party. A considerable portion of Ku-Kiux were too ignorant to know much of politics or parties, but they were not slow to see the advantages of being able to abuse with impunity the black men and women who lived in their neighborhood. The aim of the intelligent was to control this poor white element for their political advantage, and to thoroughly crush the spiri of the negroes, so that they could be made to work without wages and vote as they were told.

I speak of this Ku-Kiux business in the past tense. As far as York County is concerned it is a thing of the past. It is extirpated, root and branch. But in all the other counties of the proclaimed district there is reason to believe that the order is as powerful as ever, although prudentially inactive at present. In Fairfield County 15 new Klans are known to have been organized in the month of August last. It is not probable that the work of suppressing the murderous conspiracy will be carried beyond the three Counties of York, Spartanburg, and on before the Court meets at Columbia on the 27th. If the work is prosecuted in all the counties embraced in the proclamation with the thoroughness with which it has been done here it will be a labor of many months.

GENERAL NOTES.

Santo Domingo was the theme of a very striking lecture delivered in Boston on Thursday night by Henry B. Blackwell. Traversing the general geo graphical and statistical feature of the country, Mr Blackwell indicated the main points, recommending the place to the attention of our people and justifying the President's eager interest in its acquisition. The speaker, who has penetrated the country, gives one of the most careful, condensed and intelligible estimates of its capabilities made public. One more unfortunate! At Lowell, Mass.,

the Rev. Mr. Smith alias the Rev. Mr. Seymour is in cus-tody charged with forgery of an order for a railway ticket to Detroit. According to his own story, he is graduate of Hamilton and of Union Colleges, a school teacher, a licensed minister broken in health-poor but honest! He has been raising money on false pretenses honest! He has been raising money on false pretenses solely "from straitened olreumstances, and infatuation from the controlling power of a young lady." The reader has, doubtless, all along been expecting "the young lady," and here, as a matter of course, she is. It must be admitted that lovely woman is continually getting reverend gentlemen into scrapes. The truth seems to be that clergymen are very much like other human beings, unless it may be said that they are like Jeremish's fignificant with the second of the

The San Francisco Bulletin recently related the circumstances of a very curious contest between the passengers and conductors on the Central Pacific Rall-road, between Ogden and Sacramento. The facts as nar-rated are, that a delicate woman, who had lost every. rated are, that a delicate woman, who had lost every, thing by the Chicago fire, was granted by Fullman a peas to California, countersigned by Hammond. The lady was very thinly clad, having a thin alpace dress, no shawl or wrap, and no woolen undergarments. Bhe was accompanied by her little sister at or seven years old. At Omaha the General Ricket Agent, Mr. Kimball, indorsed her pass "second-class." The lady strongly excited the sympathy of the passengers, who treated her with great kindness. She was allowed to continue in the first-class car through the first division, but the conductor of the second division proposed to remove her to the second-class car. The passengers repse in rebellion against this, as the poor woman was not in proper health and without adequate clothing. They offered to pay the difference between the first and second-class price, 83, but the conductor would accept nothing less than full first-class fare. The passengers refused to accede to this extortion, and proceeded to farily themselves in the car in order to forcibly resist the conductor. That official propared to switch the car of the rebellious passengers off the track, and they finally purchased a token for the woman. But the conductor demanded fare for the child, after much difficulty, and telegraphing to headquarters, the rebellious was quieted, and the trails went on.

the rebellion was quiested, and the train went on.

The charitably-disposed citizens of Chicago find even the admirable arrangements of the Belief Association ineffectual in meeting many individual cases of want. It may well be understood that there are many clation ineffectual in meeting many individual cases of want. It may well be understood that there are many instances where quick reliat is required, but the sufferers are of a class that cannot endure the thought of making application to the trustees of the public sharity. To meet such needs, here the less pressing because not put forward, the Chicago Good Samaritan Society has been organized. It is entirely in the hands of latice, and its usefulness is guaranteed alike by the high character of its officers and the indersement of eminent eliterons. A feature in its management is thus stated: Believing that many good people will take pleasure in sending gifts of clothing, delitesces for the sole, or money to this society, for special relief, the members request that cach gift be secompanied by the address of the deader, so that it may be acknowledged, whenever it is possible, by the needy one who may receive it. All constitutions are to be sent to furn, win B. Rgan, 30 W. Van Burenes, Chicago. Area Egan also presides even the Weinstein's Industrial Ald Boolety, which is organized to give relief, by light and agreeable employment, to women and children who have become straitened in their observationes through the agency of the great fire, and who prefer to execute subsistence by their lakes rather than depending the agency of the great fire, and who prefer to even for a whole of the recent fire, and who prefer to execute subsistence by the it lakes rather than depending a provided; the work done on them is to be paid for. Girth rice young to see, and organization where we have also it is inspectioned by the fire, will be received for and, it is inort, whatever, within the scope of the speciety, weeks can defer for the runter whether the seed of the section.

LETTERS FROM THE PROPER CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

To the Editor of The Tribuny.

Siz: In your article on Copyright in to-day's Transum you say that a till should be proposed "to give foreign authors a right of property in all their works republished in America, without at the same time given. republished in America, without at the ame time killing the foreign publisher any other rights in our market than we already possess." . This sentence sums up with admirable conciseness the central idea of Mr. Appleton's letter in The London Times, which seems to have started this discussion on a "new departure," and while the consummation it points to were devoutly to be wished the question arises whether it is practicable. You take for granted that it is, while to my thinking the question anded with grave difficulties which I propos

to set before you.

All the parties to this discussion will admit that the prime object of an international Copyright law is to do a long-deferred act of justice to foreign authors, and that all other considerations are secondary. If the latter cannot be secured without imperiting the former, they

must go to the wall. w, what Mr. Appleton aims at, and what we should all like to see done if it may be without injustice, is to re quire an English author to take out, in addition to his English copyright, an American copyright, and to com pel him, moreover, either to assign the latter to an American publisher, or to contract with an American publisher to manufacture his book for the American market. Here we start at once with an unjust discrimi nation against the English author, for an American au-thor is under no such restriction, and after he has se-cured his copyright is at liberty, if so moved, to have had book printed and bound in London and imported for

cured his copyright is at liberty, it can book printed and bound in London and imported for sale in this country.

But passing this by, we come up against another and a more practical objection. Suppose your law duly enacted, how are you going to define what is meant by an American publisher? Measrs. MacMillan & Co., Measrs. Routledge & Co., Measrs. T. Nelson & Sons, and purhaps other Loudon publishers, have houses in our city; are these houses American publishers, or not? If not, why not? If they are excluded would not the same rule exclude Measrs. D. Appleton & Co., who also have a house in London? But if these gentlemen are to be considered as American publishers, and an English author should see fit to sell his American copyright to one of them, would we have a right to prescribe whether the books published under that copyright should be manufactured here or in England? Buch a law, even if enacted, could never be enforced, for the common sense of the com-

never be enforced, for the common sense of the community would revolt against it.

On the other hand, if you do exclude the bouses in question from the category of American publishers, you are worse off than you were before, since you could not dictate to a mative bookseller any more than to a foreign one where his wares should be manufactured. Some publishers import, even at preaent, whole editions of English books with their imprint. Messrs, Lippincott & Co. do this frequently, as, for instance, in the case of Partridge's Making of the American Nation, Cracroft's Essays, Dilke's Greater Britain, &c. Messrs, Little, Brown & Go. import in this way the Encyclopedia Britannics, and, after paying the duty ofus per cent, sell it for less in greenbacks than it can be bought in London for gold. If they held the American copyright of this work, could you competitem, think you, to set up, print, and bind these 21 huge volumes in Boston's No more than you can force Mr. Stewart to buy his dress silks in Paterson rather than in Lyons.

work, could you compel them, think you, to set up, print, and bind these 22 huge volumes in Boston! So more than you can force Mr. Stewart to buy his dress silks in Paterson rather than in Lyons.

It seems to me, with all due deference to Mr. Appleton and to you, as well as the other able gentlemen who take your view, that the dangers which would threaten the American book-making nuterost, if we granted a free and full copyright to English authors is purely imaginary. It all reminds me of the great argument, a few years ago, in the English newspapers, concerning the dreadful dangers which would be incurred by railway passongers if the doors of the coupés were left unlocked. To use so much talk on so simple a matter seemed quite childlish, for we had never locked our cars, and had never experienced any of the inconvenences which the fertile British imagination coljured forth. It was the same with the ballot, with borse-cars, and with other blessings which we have generously forced on our grumbling stopmother country. And now we make the same mistake in our anxiety to humt up reasons for putting off an act that we feel wought to do, and must do sconer or later, but the doing of which will involve the humiliating admission that we have been transgressors.

Let us but take coursage to do right, and the consequences will not be so very dreadful. We could still continue to collect the duty or English-made books, and that, in Itself would, in a measure, protect the American publisher and induce a writer to sive him the preference. Besides, our own houses have a great advantage in understanding the exigencies of the market better than any foreigner, an, in controlling the channels of distribution, and in possessing the sympathies of the Press. They could therefore offer the English authors greater in ducements and a higher percentage. Moreover, we must remember that the literary class, the mea who write books, are mostly people of connectence and of sensitive or human asture would be on our side. Popular books would co

New-York, Nov. 10, 1871.

FREE LOVE IN REAL LIFE.

Sin: All right-thinking men and women should thank you for your bold reproofs of the thing called "free love" and its sponties. It is devil-born. If the poet of The Golden Age could have looked in on the Essex Market Police Court a little while on Monday afternoon, he might have seen the thing, not in the halo of his poetic fancy, but a naked, impish fact-a young man of some culture and much ability for business standing in a police court and hearing sentence that he must support his family, and give bonds or go to the Tombs. I suppose the occurrence is too commonplace to excite any interest. But this case is full of instruction. History, they say, is philosophy by examples. We fear that our advanced thinkers on the question of man riage are living too much in a world which is merely ideal, and they should be thankful to have their philosophy set forth by examples from the real.

The letters of this young man, W., are before me Ten years ago his wife was young and fresh and beautiful. I open a letter of that period. "My dear, my noble wife. " " My dear, dear wife, I am se unworthy of you." Ten years have passed. Within 12 years he had made that "noble wife" the mother of nine children. Perhaps she does not look now quite so young and fresh Should his fancy be bound? Should his love be constrained? What if he should meet "an advance thinker" of the other sex, young and fair! I open a letter to his wife written after the two "reforme come together. "Dear Madam, you know that I do not love you and never did love you as a man should love his wife. * * Get a divorce. Break the legal tie that binds us. It is only a sham. Get a divorce and I will be your friend. I will get you shouse, and you shall take care of the children, and I will support you-as long as you are subservient to my wishes as any other employé." Free! Noble! "I will make thee as one of my hired servants."

I open another letter. "You say that you love me, purely, unselfishly. If you do, there is one way to prove it—get a disorce." You laugh, you unsophistocated reader. It is because you do not live on the sublime hights of our free-lover. Mr. Tilton speaks of a hypo-thetical martyr to the marriage tie as aitting at the table with his wife and wishing her dead. He will thank us for an example. Another letter. "I am tempted to wish that you may travel the only road by which you will permit the freedom of a true life to come to me." I find that free-lovers have much to say of a "true life." Does one begin his aspirations for a true life as a po-tential murderer! But a wife may not see that the only test of devotion to her husband is to get a divorce and become his hired servant. She may sue for support.

We will follow her into court.

The wife failed to prove that her husband resided in The wife failed to prove that her husband resided in New-York. Under oath he said that he lived in Brookfyn. Cross-questioned by her lawyse-"Do you vote, fir !" "Yes." "Where did you registered !" "You are intelligent, you lean speak-where have you registered!" "In Bew-York." You who say that a man may innocent if new-York." You who say that a man may innocent if you do not lies perjury and should be dissolved-you stand aghast before perjury. You are mistaken. If you do not lies perjury you must construct a new marriage service. We must say, "I promise to love this rooms and take her for my lawral wife, until she has nine children and her form ceases to be comely in my syes, or until such time as I find it convenient to fix my regards on another." As the marriage service stands, this man's perjury was not more the less act of the drama than the

nergary was not more the land act of the drama than the lites.

I do not write to blams or to wound any mas. I do not think this man was a sinear above all eshers. I write to point a case against teachings which I believe to be permissions. When I have called to induce this unfortunated man to return to his family, or, at least, do semething to give bread to his children, and found him 'not accessible,' I have been told by one of his associates that 'he was very determined. He believed with Mr. Thios about marriage and diverse. I could do nothing with him." and I could do nothing. We read of One who should "see of the travall of his soul and be satisfied. "Balked in an arrand of mercy by a specious phrase, I wondered whather Mr. Thion or are. Weedinil, standing in my place and speing of the Iravall of their souls, would have been satisfied.

Nos. Igrk, Nov. 8, 1871s.

EXEMPTORS BAY SHOULD BE A HOUDAY

ELECTION DAY SHOULD BE A HOLIDAY.

FIRETION DAY SHOULD RE A HOLIDAY.

To the Reitor of The Trib use.

Size: All the down-town merchants are greatly rejuded as the result of the election list Tuesday.

That glorious result is due mainly to the fact that most of the stores and other places of business were closed on that day. In view of that fact, would it not be a vide and wholesome timing to make, houselest, the day on which our make allowed the list of the vide and wholesome timing to make, houselest, the day on which our make allowed the list of the

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New-York, Nov. 9, 1871. HOUSEWIFE AND SERVANT.

WOMAN'S VIEW OF THE DOMESTIC PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: There are many American women who would gladly do the work, take the pay, and enjoy the robust health of the impudent Bridgets who are vexing the righteous souls of the matrons of this generation. That "well-sired room," "well-filled table," and "cheerful, convenient kitchen," mentioned in your paper of Nov. 10, is exough to make the "mouths water" of the toil-worn American women who are stitching their lives away in close, crowded city fooms.

But the fault consists not entirely of their unwilling

ness to perform menial labor. Our republican institu tions have taught us to love and expect equality. This often makes it worse than death for the American "old maid "or " widew" to endure the anobbish, unneces sarily overbearing ways which many housekeepers as sume toward those who do their housework. The farmer treats his "hired man" with respect. The "harves bands" are served with the best that the larder affords. The mechanic does not make the men who work for him feel degraded. Men work for each other, in all depart ments of labor, without losing their manly self-respect. Let the daughters of these men attempt to do the hor work for the wives of their husband's employers-how great the contrast! They are soon made to feel that they are menials, and belong to a lower class of society; that the fact of their doing the work unfits them to asociate with the sons and daughters of the family. No

sociate with the sons and daughters of the family. No wonder that they turn militners and dress-makers, that they may be "as good as anybody." We are all trying to rise in the world. "Bread alone" is not enough to support existence. We all want to be leved and respected, and have a right to "speak our minus." Especially is the American citisen taught from childhood to enjoy this privilege. If the matrons who would like tidy, intelligent, honest American "widows" or "old maids" in their kitchen would make up their minds to give them kind, considerate, respectful treatment, and teach their children to do the same, one half of the evil would be remedied. The sensible course pursued by men in this respect puts us, who profess to be the "gentier sex," to the blush. The christian woman, especially, should set herself, Am I not to blame in this matter? Have I treated the young American girl who left the shop and tried to be nurse and seamstress "for the sake of a good home," as I would like my child treated were our circumstances reversed! Or, did the iron enter her soul, as my cold, inconsiderate conduct drove her back to the shop, where, to use her own words, she could be "thought something of."

Fifty years ago a farmer's daughter lost none of her respectability by assisting her mother's friends and neighbors in their house-work, and sometimes in the hay-field, and was often gladly received, after a few years of service, as the wife of the son and heir. There are two sides to every story. Let us look at both sides and see whether our American girls are not driven from domestic service by an evil which the patient christian matron should renedy.

No. 19 West Tenth-st., N. Y., Nov. 14, 1811. wonder that they turn millipers and dress-makers, that

No. 19 West Tenth-st., N. Y., Nov. 14, 1811.

LIEUT. FRED. GRANT'S TRIP TO EUROPE. Po the Editor of The Trebune.

SIR: I read with extreme gratification your article in Thursday's TRIBUNE on the retention of Murphy in the New-York Custom-House. It was timely, temperate, and appropriate, and expresses the senti-ments of every honest man in the country, be he Republican or Democrat. Will you now have the kindness to favor your readers with your views as to the propriety of the President appointing his own son to accompany the General-in-Chief of the Army on his proposed tour through Europe ! It has heretofore been supposed by the people that when army officers were sent abroad at the public expense their mission was for the public good; in short, that they were sent abroad officially to study the military systems of other nations, in order that they might introduce at home such changes and improvements as were likely to prove beneficial to our own army. And in making the selection of young officers, se only wore taken who had been distinguished for their talents and proficiency at West Point. In this instance, however, a young gentlemen has been chosen who stood very low down (37 or 46-I forget the exact who stood very low down (37 or 40—I forget the exact figure) in the class, and was strikingly deficient, in his examination, in every branch of military science. What incentive does such a practice offer to cadets to labor assiduously and faithfully, day and night, in order to master the difficulties of their profession? And, in this particular case, was it just to the 37 or 40 other graduates, many of whom were no doubt young gentlemen of much talent and promise, that they should be passed over, and Lieut. Grant selected simply because he happened to be the son of the President? What is this but that sort of corruption, in a small way, which has so completely demoralized every branch of the public service, and is sapping the foundations of all Government, both national and local? Has it come to be understood that all offices and pisces controlled by the Chief Magistrate of the nation are his personal property and perquisites, to be dispensed of by him for his own profit, or that of his family, without any reference to the national welfare or wants? If mot, then why was not this appointment given some one of the graduates whose ability and proficionely would have enabled him to make such observations and acquire, such experience as, in the contingency of another war, would have amply repaid the country for the expense incurred? And why has the General of the Army countenanced an act of favoritism so corrupting in its tendencies to the important branch of public service over which he presides? It was just this sort of havoritism which out France so dearly in her late contest with Cermany, and it behooves the American people to consider seriously the danger which menaces them from its introduction into our army.

Orange, N. J., Nov. 11, 1871. figure) in the class, and was strikingly deficient, in his

THE NEW CHARTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune SIR: In the formation of a new Charter, do not return to the old style of Metropolitan Commissions. The Republican party must not seek a partisan distribution of offices in opposition to the fair majority of voters in this city. Consolidate existing Departments (of course providing for necessary sub-divisions) some what as follows:

what as follows:

1. Finance (including Taxes and Assessments.)

11. Public Works (including Docks, Parks, and Department of Buildings.)

111. Law (including all legal provision for each Department or Bureau.)

1V. Police, or Public Safety (including, Fire, Health, and Excise.)
ducation and Public Relief (including Charities and
Corrections, and Board of Education.)

The Commissioners or Heads of Departments should be elected by ballot or appointed by the Mayor. If elected, let it be on the basis of minority representation, with a term of office not exceeding three years. If ap-pointed by the Mayor, retire one Commissioner annually. The Mayor should be an ex-officio member of each Com-The Mayor should be an ex-officio member of each Com-mission or Department. Make the number of Commais-sioners in each Department the smallest compatible with the prevention of "Ring operations." Reduce large salaries and increase small once to a basis of substantial and fair remuneration for services to be rendered. The Mayor should be elected for one year, and ineligi-ble to reflection or appointment, or election to any office in or under the City or County Government, for three years.

hie to restaction or appointment, or election to any office in or under the City or County Government, for three years.

No Commissioner or Head of Department abould be eligible to reflection, or appointment or election to any office in or under the City or County Government within three years from the expiration of his term of office. No commissioner, officer, appointee, or clerk should receive or draw any salary in more than one capacity, or hold more than one office or position under any part of the municipal government. Any violation of this rule should be made a feleny and punishable with imprisonment. No person abould be borne or designated on any pay-roll, or receive any pay or emolument as an employe or officer of the municipal government, except for services duly rendered. Any offices to the contrary to be felonious and punishable with imprisonment in the State Prison. No person should be eligible to any office which courtols or directs the expenditure of money except he he a taxpayer, and shall give bonds in excess of the amount estimated to be applied to the purposes of the amount estimated to be one of Political Reform will appoint a Committee to receive all suggestions that citianas may present, and, after due consideration, make such exceptions as seem worthy of presentation to the Legislature, it is very probable that many things will be suggested which will conduct to putting our city administration on a fair and sold footing.

New York, Nov. 13, 1371.

A BOILER EXPLOSION CAUSED BY AN INCOM-PETENT INSPECTOR. To the Editor of The Pribune.

Sin: The recent holler explosion in the iron works in Chalcoville, Clinton County, E. Y., in which two men were killed and two wounded, furnishes additional testimony as to the danger attending the present system of testing hollers by hydrostatic pressure. Last Friday the State Deputy Inspector of Steam Bollers E. B. Manchester, tested the belief under 150 pounds hydro-The second secon

Sin: In your isses of the 9th inst is Sin: in your seems on the will line, is a com-munication stating that the Behavane and Hudson Canal Company's Railroad is a bine-dest gauge. T bug leave to state that the said gauge from Benaulen to Honor-cale is four feet four inches by action measurement this day. Yours,

**Emerging Pu. Nov. 16, 1671.03 FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AT CORSIGA. PUBLISHES A MANIPERTO ASKING FOR A
PLESHCITUM-A PECULIAR PLEA FOR IM-

PRHALISH.

Pere (Nos. 2) Correspondence of The London Standard.

The Ordre to-night publishes a manifesto from Prince Napoleon in the shape of a letter to the electors of Corsica. It is a dreadfully long-winded affair, occupying not less than four columns. He goes in, as a matter of course, for a pichlecitum, which he describes as the only way of putting an end to the present crisis. He https://link.com/prints/p

The recognisation of the army—Adjourned. The judgment of the guilty—Adjourned. Thirty thousand, presented in success to appare to the control of the control of the south and the positions, among whom many are absolutely inaccent, shows the tardiness of the soyital—Parisproclaimed "suspect"—Versalling made the political capital—as though the transfer of the ospital is a country of traditions like ours were possible, in "spite of its deswback—asay its danger "between the second the country of traditions in our country of traditions in the curs were possible, in "spite of its deswback—asay its danger which is paramount over different of the Government—that of the Government—that of the Government—that of the Government of the country are and elaborate lies in favor of alcoholocites, and takes credit. to his party for all the showing their profound respect for the great work of the country are against us—at a time when the whole of the huge machinery of Government is in the hands of those who for a year past have been likeling, insulting, calpmainting the Napoleoha—at a time when we have against us the odious defections of those who for a year past have been situently in the country are against us the as a virte virtue. The reason why we do so, dear constituents, I will tell you candidly, it is because we are conscious of, and the country that as a virte virtue. The reason why we do so, dear constituents, it will tell you candidly, it is because we are conscious of, and the process of the country that is the only mens of pressure we possess (sic). But we remember the virtue of the country is about the pressure we could bring to bear upon universal suffrage. We and our partisans, almost all of them poor, persecuted, as custed of having deliberately and mallelously compassed the ruin of the country—that is the only mensure of pressure we possess (sic). But we remember the virtue occasions of, and the proper country is not in the large town soppose the virtue occasions on which the people was a custom present of the c

THE FRENCH COMMUNISTS. TRIAL OF SOME OF THE MURDERERS OF GENS. LECOMTE AND THOMAS.

TRIAL OF SOME OF THE MURDERERS OF GENS.

Versadles (Non.) Correspondence of The Lession Daily News*

The sixth court-martial, of which Col. Aubert is president, commenced to-day the trial of some of the presumed assessins of Gens. Lecome and Clément Thomas. There were if prisoners in the dock, and they are generally fine-looking men, almost all old solidiers. One, a lad of 17, in a blouse, is accused of actually firing shots at the generals. Me. Lachaud defends one of the prisoners. The Public Prosecutor, in his opening speech, said that the task of the Court was to defend the honer and memory of the victims, and he saked the Court's ald in endeavoring to find out the murderers. Public opinion might be surprised at seeing so few accused of the deed in which notoriously very many participated. The reason was that the prosecution was not commenced until three months after the crime. Evidence from informers and others was collected slowly and painfully. Some more guilty than many in the dock had, unfortunately, escaped. He admitted the weakness of the prosecution in some respects, but would do his best to support it. Addressing himself specially to the reporters' benches, he begged for the correction of a persistent error which had deeply grieved the 88th of the Line, to which he belonged. His regiment, cut to pieces in forforn-hope duty on the Mesus, was prisoner in Germany on March 18, and yet it was universally accused of having joined the robels in Paris. It was the disorganized 88th marching regiment which had behaved badly.

The indictment, which was very long, stated that a mob of 10,000 persons hounded on the wretches who slew the generals. It brought forward little direct evidence to show that the prisoners were guilty of actual participation in the murders, beyond the fact that some in their cups had bragged of having either commanded or fired shots, and suggested that in some cases these solf-accusations were probably untrue, needly vain boasting to get promotions from the Commune. There are subaldiary

BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

TESTIMONY OF THE LATE MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN TO CHINA.

Sir Rutherford Alcock, late Minister of Great Sir Milliertord Alcock, late Millister of Great
Britain to China, in his evidense before the Select Committee of Parliament on East India Finance, which has
just been printed, gives the following explanation of the
circumatances under which Prince Kung addressed to
him on leaving China the often-quoted observation, "I
hope you will take away your opium and your missionaries." Being asked whether Prince Kung reality did
thus express his wishes, Sir Butherford replies: "Yes,
but it did not quite occur in that way. He came with
the other Ministers to take leave of me as a master of
courteey, and naturally he referred to all the discussions
which withat had in the revision of the treaty; and, as
we had neither of us obtained exactly what we wished,
and the missionaries and the opium had very often been
brought forward as the great obsizeles to any perfect
understanding, I alluded to those conversations and to
the signing of the convention, and I said, "After all these
discussions, now that we have entered into a convention
regulating many points, I hope that, though I am going
away, rou will find other matters will settle themselves
astafactorily, and that there will be a grandual improvementin our relations and in the progressor our commerce.
He shook my hand very cordually, and said: "Yes; we
have had a great many discussions, but we know that
you have always endeavored to do justice, and if you
could only relister us of missionaries and opium there
need be no more trouple in China."

Bir Rutherford Alcock further remarks that
it would be difficult to say which the
Chinese hate most, missionaries or opium; the
missionaries are a perpetual thorn in their side.
The Roman Catholics especially ponetrate into the interior, and are doing wint Churches have dome in all
ages; they aggregate property, they got land and houses
and pagodae, and are now some of the largest landed
proprietors in the different localities; and by the
French treasty when the persecution took place, and
they were all expelled in the seven Britain to China, in his evidence before the Select Committee of Parliament on East India Finance, which has

REFORM IN TURKEY. ARREST AND TRANSPORTATION OF PROMINENT ST AND TRANSPORTATION OF PROMINENT PERSONS FOR MALADMINISTRATION.

From The Levest Hersid of Ost. R.

icial circles were yesterday electrified by
sing Frein Engles Successry to the Sultan,
in Avni Tunin, into Minister of Wes, and Hami,
or. Minister of Police, had been unddenly acrosted
inputs of in pondi sails by a fortron, in Cyprus.

Official circles were restoring electrified by news that kets Sey, ex-First Sametary to the Sultan. Hussin Syst. Sey, ex-First Sametary to the Sultan. Hussin Syst. Train, into Similator of West, and Hann. Patha, ex-Minister of Politos had bown endeding arrested and thisped of in ponal oxide to a fortreas in Cyprus. The news encaded us as we were soling a bosted, but we abstance from reporting it till officially about of its about for the property of the property of the property of the first of the solid line about of the report, we may mention that the inquiry recently next-inited by the Great Vision into the administration of the fermionists and Easted hundre their less distriction of the fermionists and Easted hundre their less distriction of the fermionists and Easted hundre their less distriction of the fermionists in the substitute of the Prince quite as sectionally observed samples of almost incredible shapes of the property of the control of Ministers to decide on what should be dume with the entirets. This was decided that all three should be acted to be substituted by the substitute of the samples of the distriction of the samples of the distriction. A consolitative of the samples of the sampl

the next Egyptian steamer touching at Larnaca, but Emin and Husni were dispatched at 10.a. m. yesterday on board the Insedin. The incident, as we have said, has perfectly electrified official circles—with the most said

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. Peter Barry, who, after Mr. Scott Russell. appears to have been the most active promoter of "the new British social movement," made an address on the 77th ult., at Huddersfield. Speaking of the seven new celebrated resolutions, he said they had been carefully celebrated resolutions, he said they had been carefully aiffied out of twenty-four. Mr. Scott Russell had met him accidentally and suggested the movement, and those who had six he is a second to move the first process. The lecture was illustrated by magic-iantern views, ahowing the condition of isborers all ever the world. A charge was made for admission, and there was a very small audience, very few of those present being workingmen. No interest whatever was shown in the matter, and more than half the audience left before the address was finished.

M. Henri Rochefort has sent from prison the following letter to M. Albert Jolly, his counsel at the late trial: "Allow me, door defender, to offer you an edition of the Lanterne, formerly supposed to have yielded me so much, and which now costs me so dear What most distresses me in the calumnies of all sorts What most distresses me in the calumnies of all sorts haried against, not only me, but my family, and even my califfren, is the thought that I see in them vague hopes of the resurrection of a dynasty thought to be dead, and which I was reputed to have birried. I see sprouting in all directions literary and political mushrooms which nothing but a Bonapartist dunghill could engender. I daily expect to hear that Napoleon III. returning to he rightful domain, has preciained an annesty, and that in after being condemned by a Republic, shall experience the still more terrible doom of pardon by the Empire."

Minister Von Roon has been subjected in the German Reichstag to some sharp questioning on the subject of the unnecessary number of reserve soldiers still detained in the ranks. He explained that the number, recently reported at 31,000, would be reduced by the demobilization of part of the forces lately in France, and by replacing a certain part with recruits, to a total of 10,000. Of these, however, two-thirds will be left belonging to demobilized regiments of cavalry. A wast number of partly-drilled recruits were sent in this branch to the field, of whom the portion last trained, the regulits of 1899, were in great part banded over to the train, which lacked many thousands of drivers. It is necessary now to send these men to their regiments to necessary now to send these men to their regiments to elearn their proper duties, until they can perform them, while the older soldlers must remain to maintain the efficiency of the squadrons up to their proper standard.

Mr. J. S. Mill has addressed the following number, recently reported at 31,000, would be reduced by

Mr. J. S. Mill has addressed the following letter to Mr. C. Nevile, one of the Vice-Presidents of Land Tenure Reform Association in England: "I am much obliged to you for sending me your letters on land sublished in The Nonconformist. All that you say it them deserves to be well-weighed, and no doubt will find them deserves to be well-weighed, and no doubt will find its proper place in the programme of the Land Tonure Reform Association to take up the nationalization of the land. I should be a much opposed to its doing so as you are, even if I were personally in favor of nationalization, which I am not, for the very reason you give, because I do not believe it would be successful as a negative of finance. I should very much like to see a trial of the experiment on the scale you propose, by the laying out \$100,000 or a million of public money in the purchase of land, a strict account being kept. Whatever the result might be, the experiment could not fail to be instructive."

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CHARITY SCHOOLS VOTED FROM THE EXCISE FUND.

The Board of Apportionment met at 2 p. in yesterday, in the Mayor's rooms, Mayor Hall in the chair. Deputy Controller Green, William M. Twoed, Peter B. Sweeny, and ex-Deputy Controller Storrs were present. The following were read: A communication from the Department of Parks, requesting the Board to eall a special meeting for next Monday to consider the question of issuing bonds for the use of that Departnent. Placed on file. A communication from the Coroners' office, asking for an appropriation o noney. Referred to the Controller. Mayor Hall offered a resolution appropriating to the charity schools, from the Excise fund, an amount equal to \$7 for each schola In offering this resolution, Mayor Hall said: "There are in these schools from 15,000 to 20,000 children, collected

in these schools from 15,000 to 20,000 children, collected by individual exertion; they correspond to what are known in Loudon as children of the ragred school; and, by appropriating this amount for their education, we shall save them from crime, and the State from the expense of convicting and supporting them in prison."

Mr. Green—I desire to offer the following as a substitute for Bayor Hall's resolution:

H'Acreas, The following institutions were established and are conducted for purposes which may, is the sense evidently intended by the Legislature, be desuned charitable, providing, as they do, food. clothing, seleter, and protection for destitute and housdess children or afficient solution, and the sense evidently intended by the Legislature, be desuned charitable, providing, as they do, food. clothing, seleter, and protection for destitute and housdess children or afficient solution, and the selected of the Legislature, and the selected of the control of the selected o

Wherear. This Board is by chapter 563 of the laws of 1871 directed to appropriate the excise moneya from Hennes for the sais of intesticating itysors for charitable purposes, as they may in each year determine from time to time, as to objects, purposes, and amounts, and of the sais of intesticating times to the sais of intesticating the sais of the sai

N. Y. Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Damb....
The Store-York State Lunade Asylum at Utica.
The Stote Lunatic Asylum for Insane Criminals, at Auburn...
Institution for the improved instruction of the Dunf and Dumb.

The resolution was lost, all except Mr. Green voting against it; and Mayor Hall's resolution was carried. Adjourned till next Mopday.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CURE OF INEBRIATES-SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates was held, yesterday morning, at Association Hall, the President, Dr. Willard Parker, in the chair. The Committee on Business re-

Parker, in the chair. The Committee on Business reported the following, which were adopted unanimously:
Whereas, It as the practice of many persons to denouse inchrs it as erises and instricte as sineers, and
Whereas, Buch porsons are unwilling to admit that inchrief is a discase last such admission should seem to palliate the offense and relieve
the inchrists of proposability, therefore
Resolved, As the expression of this Association, that we are dealing
with insubtlety as a disease without reference to the motive or wast of
motive in the inchrists himself.
Resolved, That the effect of poison in the blood and aerrors oratem,
and the refur notion of which achille agent upon the whole physical typtem is the number to the virtuous as in the victous, and that subcendents
or anisognosts moral conditions are inscidental to the usin fact of the
disease.

For my the fact of the senfurmed, insbrinty of the criminal, does not, it our opinion, increase the responsibility, nor should it and to the punishment of each offunder.

Impoled, That we have no controversy with the dogma of criminality as spelled to the act of dramkement, while we do not charge the inclusion with being a criminal.

The following papers were then read:

"What we have learned by Jactitations for Inchristy." by Dr. Williard.

Parker.
"Experiences in the Whahingtonian Home, Boston," by W. C. Lawrence.

The Comparative Advantages of Public and Private Institution," by
The Comparative Advantages of Public and Private Institution," by
The use of hydrate of chloral in connection with bromide of potassius
he cases of Duildum Transan," by Dr. Mason, jr.

In ans wer to the questions asked at the previous accsion by the Hon. Donald Dairymple, M. P., of England,

sion by the Hon. Donald Dalrymple, M. P., of England, the Committee to whom the matter was reterred responded that it is desirable to give logal power to institutions for insertiacts to detain their patients until, in the judgment of the proper officers, such patients and fusions voluntarily or by the advice or persuation of ricods, should be treated in the same manner as those whe are admitted by logal enactment or judicial authority; that instricts amount not be received into lunating the state of manis they should be removed to an anomal for irestment, and that if admitted temporarily in a state of manis they should be removed to an inchrists anyium as soon as this condition has subsaided. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Dr. Joseph Parish of Peansylvanis, President; C. J. Hall of Chicago, and Otic Clapp of Boston, Vice-Presidents; Dr. B. Dodge of Binghamton, Secretary; and Dr. T. L. Masson of Brooklyz, Treasurer. A delegation consisting of Drs. Dodge and Parish was appointed to confer with the Overnitee of the Sritish Parliamout having charge of the Habitual Drunkard act. The Convention then adjourned until next October. THE " SA WDUST SWINDLE" ILLUSTRATED.

A few days ago a letter fell into the hands of a Tainunz reporter, which seems to illustrate a slight variation of the established "sawdust" game, by which "suckers" are induced to send money for packages of sounterfett money, and receive instead the article counterfult money, and receive instead the article which gives the swindle its name. The letter was headed in gilt letters: "The Standard Bookscore, Masonic and Odd Pellows' books a Specialty No. 183 Broadway." in it the writer states that he was a secomplished engraver, and having been d'schanned from a position in the U. S. Treasary to accommodate a political favorite, he had determined upon revenge, and after years of labor had executed such perfect counterfults that detection was impossible. The writer, who signed himself "J. Stearnes," offered to count out the meany, dollar by dellar, into the hand of his secretary deals, and urged him to sell his property, and some to raw lock propared to invest liberally. In order to see this wonderful money, This Tributus repeated to a see that wonderful money, This Tributus repeate called as the see Broadway. "The Standard beakstates," a see the wonderful money, The Risagnes only